

Senator MCCAIN took the lead in shaping this legislation and advancing it to this point. His determination has kept this issue in the spotlight, and I know he will not give up the fight now.

I hope to work with him over the next several months to see how we can build on his efforts for a bill that will be more broadly supported and, finally, enacted into law.

Senator MCCONNELL has, in this 104th Congress as in preceding years, been a consistent critic of campaign finance laws which, in his judgment, would limit access to the political process or inhibit participation in it.

To speak bluntly, he has put his neck out to defend the first amendment rights of all Americans, even when it was not fashionable to do so. I commend him for doing so. I know he will be equally vigilant in the future, to ensure that the Congress does not attempt to achieve a worthy goal by less than worthy means.

I think everyone has had their say about campaign finance reform. Now it's time for the Senate to move on to other pressing issues.

So I will vote against cloture. And if my colleagues agree with me, and cloture is not invoked, it will then be my intention to return to the Department of Defense authorization bill.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the cloture motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on S. 1219, the campaign finance reform bill:

Trent Lott, John McCain, Judd Gregg, Bob Smith, Rick Santorum, Sheila Frahm, Claiborne Pell, Jeff Bingaman, David Pryor, John F. Kerry, Paul Wellstone, Patty Murray, Fred Thompson, Bob Graham, Herb Kohl, Russell D. Feingold.

CALL OF THE ROLL

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The mandatory quorum call has been waived.

VOTE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on S. 1219, the campaign finance reform bill, shall be brought to a close? The yeas and nays are required. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber who desire to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 54, nays 46, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 168 Leg.]

YEAS—54

Akaka	Ford	Mikulski
Baucus	Glenn	Moseley-Braun
Biden	Graham	Moynihan
Bingaman	Harkin	Murray
Boxer	Hollings	Nunn
Bradley	Inouye	Pell
Breaux	Jeffords	Pryor
Bryan	Johnston	Reid
Bumpers	Kassebaum	Robb
Byrd	Kennedy	Rockefeller
Cohen	Kerrey	Sarbanes
Conrad	Kerry	Simon
Daschle	Kohl	Simpson
Dodd	Lautenberg	Snowe
Dorgan	Leahy	Specter
Exon	Levin	Thompson
Feingold	Lieberman	Wellstone
Feinstein	McCain	Wyden

NAYS—46

Abraham	Frahm	Lugar
Ashcroft	Frist	Mack
Bennett	Gorton	McConnell
Bond	Gramm	Murkowski
Brown	Grams	Nickles
Burns	Grassley	Pressler
Campbell	Gregg	Roth
Chafee	Hatch	Santorum
Coats	Hatfield	Shelby
Cochran	Heflin	Smith
Coverdell	Helms	Stevens
Craig	Hutchison	Thomas
D'Amato	Inhofe	Thurmond
DeWine	Kempthorne	Warner
Domenici	Kyl	
Faircloth	Lott	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote the yeas are 54, the nays are 46. Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected.

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that further proceedings under the quorum call be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. LOTT. We do have some requests for time. With the agreement of the Democratic leader, I ask unanimous consent that we be in morning business until the hour of 3 p.m., at which time we hope to have the unanimous-consent request involving a number of issues ready.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. GRASSLEY addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

IOWA STATE FAIR

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, one of the best ways to tell the Iowa story already unfolds each year in Iowa's capital city, Des Moines. The Iowa State Fair has become an icon of life in Iowa—it is a reflection of what is best about Iowa and its people. Sparking the interest of hundreds of thousands of visitors each year, the State fair offers a diverse range of exhibits and performances. And it is among the largest agricultural expositions in the Nation.

In 1854, 8 years after Iowa joined the Union, the first State fair was held in Fairfield, IA, on a 6-acre field. Even in those early years, Iowans came from miles around. Although the fair was only a 3-day event, an amazing crowd of 7,000 to 10,000 arrived 3 days before and camped in covered wagons along the road. In 1878, the fair grounds were permanently moved to Des Moines. Today, the fairgrounds span 400 acres, including 160 acres of campgrounds.

During the early years, a sampling of popular entertainment features included female equestrians and a contest among seven men to plow one-quarter or an acre the fastest. In 1911, the Wright brother's biplanes demonstrated each day of the fair.

The State fair began a unique tradition in 1916 that holds true today and continues to unite all ages of fairgoers. That year, young 4-H club members started a livestock and beef judging show. The following year boasted the largest sheep exposition of its time. To this day, young Iowa 4-H and FFA exhibitors continue to impress visitors and judges with their livestock and homemaking projects. By the way, I am proud to say that 4-H was started in Iowa.

For over 141 years the essence of the Iowa State Fair has not changed. Its main focus continues to revolve around agriculture and its vast opportunities. The tradition of excellence in Iowa agriculture products has stood the test of time. Take a quote from a fair judge in 1854: "as to corn, it is useless to talk of finding any better."

Many Americans may have read a novel called, "State Fair," or perhaps watched a version of it on the big screen. Yes, it was written by an Iowa newspaperman and was based on the Iowa State Fair. The famous Rodgers and Hammerstein musical also was inspired by the Iowa State Fair. Last year, "State Fair" debuted at the Civic Center in Des Moines and opened on Broadway in March of this year.

Folks from all walks of life come each and every year to enjoy the sights, tastes, and sounds of the State fair. Iowans hold a very special place in their hearts and take pride in our annual celebration of Iowa's culture, history, agricultural products, and commerce. Without a doubt, individual and community efforts have made the Iowa State Fair a major event in the Midwest. The bounty and achievements from across our great Nation and from overseas is honored each summer at the Iowa State Fair.

So put on some comfortable clothes and shoes. Remember that the temperature will be hot and the air humid. And let us go help judge the jelly and jam, look at the livestock, take a ride on the midway, eat a corn dog, and marvel at how realistic the cow sculpted from pure butter looks. Let us all go to the Iowa State Fair.

Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois.

Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN. Thank you.

OUR NATION'S SCHOOLS

Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN. Mr. President, 2 years ago my colleagues, Senators KENNEDY, PELL, SIMON, WELLSTONE, and KERRY joined me in asking the General Accounting Office to study the condition of America's schools. Since then, the GAO has surveyed 10,000 schools in over 5,000 school districts. They have visited 41 schools and interviewed State officials responsible for school facilities in all 50 States. They have now written six reports documenting the condition of America's schools.

Today, Mr. President, I am pleased to present the final two reports in the series. The first, "America's Schools Report Differing Conditions," documents crumbling school facilities in every State, in every region of the country, in every type of community, and in every type of school serving every kind of American child. The second report, "Profiles of School Condition by State," presents all the information that the GAO has compiled on the condition of school facilities in each State, building conditions and readiness for computers, as well as State funding needs and the level of State support for school facilities.

Mr. President, these reports document a problem that transcends geographic and demographic boundaries. Crumbling schools is not just an inner-city problem, it is not just a problem for poor children or for minority children. Crumbling schools are everywhere. It is an American problem. And it relates directly to our future ability to maintain the quality of life that Americans expect.

I have charts here that paint the picture of the schools' conditions in the four regions of our country. In every region, the GAO reports that whole buildings are inadequate, that building features, like roofs, walls, and windows, are inadequate, and that the environment for learning, like the lighting, ventilation, and indoor air quality is inadequate.

In the Northeast, 30 percent of the schools report inadequate buildings, 59 percent report inadequate building features, and 57 percent report inadequate environmental conditions.

In the Midwest, 31 percent of the schools report inadequate buildings, 57 percent report inadequate building features, and 57 percent report inadequate environmental learning conditions.

In the South, 31 percent of the schools report inadequate buildings, 53 percent report inadequate building features, and 54 percent report inadequate environmental conditions.

And in the West, 38 percent of the schools report inadequate buildings, fully 64 percent report inadequate building features, and 68 percent report inadequate environmental conditions. Mr. President, crumbling schools span our country.

In the urban areas, 38 percent of the schools reported at least one inadequate building. In rural areas, it is 30 percent. In the suburbs, it is 29 percent. This problem is not just confined to urban, rural, or suburban schools. It is across the board. Inner city schools are in disrepair, but so are suburban schools, as well as rural schools.

My home State of Illinois is a microcosm of the Nation. We have Chicago, farmland, wealthy suburbs, and the poorest slums. Schools are crumbling across my State. Mr. President, 31 percent of Illinois schools report at least one inadequate building, 62 percent report at least one inadequate building feature, 70 percent report at least one inadequate environmental condition.

In Illinois' wealthier communities, schools are full of computers and are designed to meet every student's and teacher's needs. The situation is different in all too many other communities. There, computers sit idle because the electrical power to run them is not available, or because there is nowhere to put them, or no one who knows how to use them.

Five years ago, in his book, "Savage Inequalities," John Kozol described the unbelievable conditions of some of Illinois schools. He reported schools "full of sewer water," without playgrounds, science labs, or art teachers. He went to schools where the stench of urine permeated the halls. He wrote of schools that were, in his words, "extraordinarily unhappy places."

Today, Mr. President, the GAO reports that these conditions still exist, in all 50 States—in States that place a high priority on education, as well as those that do not.

I point out that these facility problems are not cosmetic. A study released last month found a direct correlation between crumbling schools and student achievement in the North Dakota schools. This study is the latest in a string of reports that consistently prove that students can't learn if their schools are falling down.

When we send our children to crumbling schools, we subtract from their opportunities. A generation ago, a college graduate earned about twice as much as a high school dropout. Today, the ratio is nearly 3 to 1.

The income gap between educated Americans and uneducated Americans is growing. Gone are the days when strength and hard work were enough to raise a family. In the information age, education is a prerequisite to employment. A good education has become a form of currency that buys quality of life. According to the Department of Labor, by the year 2000, half of all new jobs will require an education beyond high school.

When we send our children to crumbling schools, we subtract from America's opportunities. Education benefits the Nation as much as it benefits the individual.

When students do not learn, we all contribute to the costs of remedial edu-

cation. We pay for government-sponsored health care, welfare, child care, job training. We pay for crime prevention to house millions of prisoners, more than 80 percent of whom are high school dropouts.

Every year the Federal Government spends nearly half a trillion dollars on antipoverty, crime prevention, and health care programs.

Investing in education would save much of these costs and much of this money. Yet we have neglected the needs of our elementary and secondary schools, and it has shown up in our children's test scores. It affects their ability to concentrate and to learn and to receive the kind of education they need to keep America competitive in the 21st century.

The time has come for a new school facilities paradigm. Local school districts are simply overwhelmed. The local tax base often cannot itself keep up with routine maintenance costs—let alone the costs of upgrading schools for 21st century learning, or to ease overcrowding. Of course, local bonds issues fail regularly.

State governments, the GAO reports, are not fixing the problem. In 1994, they spent only \$3.5 billion all told—a far cry from the \$112 billion need that the GAO has documented.

I believe that the time has come for a partnership between all levels of government. The national interest compels us to support elementary and secondary educational opportunities on a consistent national basis, and in ways that do not interfere with local control of education.

Just as the Federal Government pays for the Interstate Highway System, but the construction decisions are made at the State and local levels, the Federal Government can support education infrastructure without getting involved in the kinds of decisions that belong at the State and local levels.

I have sent every Senator and Governor the GAO results for their State and for the country. I welcome their input. It is time for us to open a dialog about this issue because I believe that together we can address this problem and we can fix our schools.

When America was faced with a challenge of adapting to the industrial age, we did, and we emerged as the world's economic, military, and intellectual leader. Now, we are moving into the information age. We have to adapt again. Investment in the infrastructure needed to support the technological change the world has witnessed is an inefficient and appropriate place to start.

These reports today complete the first comprehensive school facility survey in over 30 years and the most exhaustive study ever. Their work provides the foundation for the new kind of Federal, State, and local partnership that we need to make our schools work for the 21st century.

Mr. President, crumbling schools is a ticking time bomb. In this global economy, in the information age, we should